attle, wool, cheese, and the like. It is fairly peopledthe proportion of heads to the square mile b the same as in Ohio.

SKETCHES OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES. THE FRENCH REPRESENTATIVES.

COUNT WALEWSKI.

Count Walewski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and one of the representatives of France in the Paris Conference he a natural son of Napoleon L, and was originally Polish refugee. His mother, belonging to the petty Po Msh nobility, named Lontschynski, was on her beauty, bought from her father by an old rich roue of some seventy years of age, named Walewski. Napo. lecu saw her at a ball in Warsaw, and being struck with ber beauty Marshal Duroc carried her away, with the consent of her husband, to the dwelling of his apoleon soon became very much attached to her, and the present Count was born in 1869 or 1810. The he bears was bestowed on the infant in the cradle, along with a considerable property in stocks and funds. In the carriage of Napoleon, seized by the British troops at er the disaster of Waterico, were found some do memorands written in the Imperial hand, and in thes the name of Madame Walewski follows always immediate after that of his mother Letitia. Napoleon wished and expected that his mistress should join him at St. Helena He was highly offended when she soon after married hi consin, General Count Ormano, and this was the reason and testament.

Count Walewski čid not receive what is considered thorough scucation, as he was never sent to any school college or university. He was brought up under private sutors, and has the knowledge gained by superfici ing and the experience of after life. At the age of about sixteen he become almost the uncontrolled master of very large fortune, which he dissipated before he was twenty-five. His guardians having acquired for him the tes of his nominal father in Poland, who never protested against his birth, the lad was of course considered a Pole. In the revolution of 1830 he took part as an amateur at the battle of Grohow, and served in the staff of the Polish commander. Son after Prince Czartorysk sent him as his agent to France and England. In latter country Walewski was instructed to remind Lord Palmerston of a promise to dispatch to the Ballic an Eng-Hab fleet in support of the Polish insurrection. Till the insurrection was quelled Count Walewski ineffectually urged his business in London. When years afterwar Lord Palmerston was reproached for his false promise and his betrayal of the Poles, he replied that he never did what was charged to him, and that it was not hi bult if a boy like Walewski mistook some mere expres sions of ordinary commisseration for diplomatic engag

Fuglish lady, a member of the Montague family, but she died in two or three years. Utterly ruined, he sough to enter the French civil service and rise under Louis Philippe: but the King ordered him to win his spurs of French nationality in Algeria. Thither he went accoringly, and served as a lieutenant in the army for about a year, but without distinction, in the staff of either Mashals Clausel or Valiant. He then returned to Paris with his letters of naturalization, but nothing else. There be became a political banger-on and established an int macy with Thiers. who supplied him with the funds to buy an evering paper, called the Messager des Chambres ted in the interest of Thiers against Mole.

When in 1840 Mehemet Ali attacked the Sultan, or which occasion the four great Powers concluded a treaty excluding France, count Walewski was sent by M. Thiers. then Premier, to Fgypt, to inspire and direct the rebe Pasha. The Thiers ministry being soon overthrown, and Mehemet Alt being overcome by the four Powers, Wales ski was again thrown out of employment. He amused y propagating title-tattle and scanial in the sa loons of Paris, and occasioned between Guizot and the Marquis of Normandy a misunferstanding famous at the time in diplomatic circles. Finally, he mar ried a young Florentine woman of good family but small fortune, residing in Paris, and his new mother-in-law succeeded in restoring him to the layor of Louis Philippe and Guizot. Walewski was then sent to La Plata, where conjointly with the English agent, Lord Howden, he was to settle all differences; but returned without having succeeded in his mission, being outwitted by his English associate. Soon after the revolution of February broke out, and Walewski with his wife fled to Florence. Here he waited for better times, cursing the pevolution and the republic.

Louis Napoleon being elected President, instantly eathered around him the members of his family, an Count Walewski was created Mini-ter in Florence, after ward Ambassador to Naples, and subsequently Ministe

After remaining a brief period there he was summone to Paris on the resignation of M. Drouyn de l'Huys, and entrusted with the portiolio of Foreign Affairs. As Louis Napoleon wants rather a faithful instrument than an independent Minister to represent him at the Conferences he has doubtless made choice of Count Walewski with THE BARON DE BOUROUENEY.

The Baron de Bourqueney, the second representative of France at the Conferences, is a man of high diplomatic ability, although circumstances have not hitherto given m much scope for its display. He was French Ambas sador at Constantinople when the difficulty occurred about the holy sepulchre. He is from fifty-five to sixty years of age.

#### THE AUSTRIAN REPRESENTATIVES. COUNT BUOL-SHAUENSTEIN.

Charles Ferdinand, Count Buol-Shauenstein, of Ried berg, Strassberg and Ehresfels, Chamberlain and Prive Councillor of his Imperial and Apostolic Majesty the Em peror of Austria, Minister of Foreign Affairs, &c., is des ended from one of the most ancient families of Austria originally of the Grisons, where two of its members suc cessively occupied the Episcopal See of Coire. From the year 1298, when we find the Captain Ulrich

Bucl figuring in the service of Albert of Austria, down to the death of Marshal François Twomas, Count de Buo who died in 1742, this family has never ceased to occupy an elevated position in the ranks of the Imperial army Having no direct beirs the Marshal François Thoma adopted as his heir Baron Charles Rodolphe de Buol, hea of the collateral line and grand uncle of the present Minister of Foreign Affairs for Austria. The coronet of Count, which from the exploits per

formed during four centuries on the battle field by the eldest branch, already shone with great brilliancy, when it passed to the youngest branch, reflected a fresh lustr from the signal services which this branch was called upon to render to Austria for more than a century is the diplomatic career, that is to say, from the time when Charles Pedelphe de Buol was sent to fulfil the function of Imperis Ambassador at the Court of the Prince Pala tine. His grandson, the Count Jean Rodolphe, left glo rious souvenirs at Frankfort on-the-Maine, where during many years, he presided over the German Diet the quality of Minister Plenipotentiary from Austria.

It was in the school of his own father, the President the Diet, that Count Charles Ferdinand, born on the 17th of May, 1797, was formed, when, at the age of barely nimeteen, be made his debut in this difficult career. H was at first attached to the imperial legation at Florence. whence he passed successively to Hanover, Cassell and Frankfort on the Maine, always in the same rank of at taché to the imperial legation. At Frankfort-on-the-Main he was fortunate enough again to find his father, who had con'inned at the same post, and to profit by the lesson and the long experience of that finished dip'oma'. After the death of the latter, the young Count de Bu named Secretary of Legation at the Hague, and was promoted in 1822 to the functions of Secretary of the Pari-Embassy, where he remained until 1824, when he was transferred as First Secretary to the Embassy of his Apos tolic Majesty at London. By a singular coincidence ther were to be found at the same epoch in the capital of Great Britain, the Baron de Bourqueney and Prince Gortschakoff, who were both attached as secretaries to the embassies. their respective courts. Thirty years later these three quandom secretaries met at the Conferences of Vienna a the representatives of their governments in the characte of plenipotentiaries. Count Buol left England in 1823 to take possession of the Imperial Legation at Caristue, t which he had been appointed. In 1831 he was accredited in addition Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Darm stadt. From that epoch dates his marriage with the Princess Caroline Isembourg-Birstein, daughter of the mediatised prince of the same name, and heirers of a

In 1838 he was named to the direction of the Imperial legation at Stuttgard. The services that he rendered his government in this post procured him the distinction of being, on the 13th July, 1834, elevated to the dignity of Privy Councillor of his Apostolic Majesty, a distinction then very rare in Austria, insernuch as it conferred the Excellency," which only belongs to ambassa dors of the first class. Since 1848 the number of privy ocuneillors has been more than trebled in the Austrian menarchy comparatively to what it was before the politi cal events of March. When the revolution of 1848 broke

Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Turin, and, at the same time, to that of Parma. Perceiving that notwithstanding the amicable protestations which Ring Charles Albert lavished on the Court of Vienna, the Sar dinian troops were preparing to hasten to the assistance of the Mulanese insurgents, Count Buol, without await instructions from his government, thought it right to demand his passports, preferring an open rupture be-Prince Felix de Schwartzenberg, who, in the month of October, 1848, took in hands the rains of the Austrian government, desiring to mark his high approbation of the firmness and energy of which Count Buol had given

lirection of the imperial legation at St. Petersburg. In the course of the year 1850, Germany, already d racted by internal divisions, was destin ollision between Austria and Prussia on the subject o the right of intervention in the Duchy of Holstein, and ctoral Hesse. The quarrel was already threatening to degenerate into a sanguinary strugg e when Prince Felix de Schwartzenterg and Ba nately signed at Ollmutz, on the 29th November, 1850, an rrangement by which the points in dispute were referre ion investigation of all the German Powers.

With this object conferences were established as Dre den. Prince Felix de Schwarzenberg being appointed to preside over the Dresden Conferences, sun St. Petersburg the Court de Buol, to act in quality of

econd Imperial Plenipotentiary.
In the accomplishment of this mission, which was as ifficult as delicate, Count de Buol displayed so much skill and firmness that the Court of Vienna, having need f an adroit negotiator to preserve in the midst critical circumstances of the moment the influence which it had always exercised in London, as well as to avoid ore serious complications between the two Cabinets without at the same time derogating from its dignity, and without suffering its interests to be compromised, madchoice of Count de Buol, who, in 1851 was accredited as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Queen Victoria. A melancholy event, which plunged i nourning the whole Austrian empire, suddenly rendered vacant the Portfolio of Foreign Affairs. Prince Felix de Schwarzenberg was suddenly cut off, in the very prime of life, on the 11th of April, 1852, by an apoplectic stroke. The Emperor Francis Joseph lost in him a firm and faithful councillor, whose energy had saved the monarthy from man whose large and liberal views had contributed to the political regeneration of the empire. That feeling of presen'iment which often apprises men that they are ap proaching the grave, had toreshado ged to the unfortunate Prince his premature end.

In the private conversations which he frequently held with the young Emperor, whilst regretting that he would have to leave his work unfin shed, he designated Count Buol as a successor who would always rise to the level of In effect, when the confidence of his sove reign placed him at the head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Count Buel entered frankly and courageously on the political path traced by his illustrious predecessor.

Prince Schwarzenberg entertained the conviction that there existed between France and Austria points of contact too numerous not to base their mutual alliance on the solidarity of reciprocal interests. He often said that the causes of discention between the two countries would be only temporary, if their respective governments would take into account the important interests which they had o delead and pursue them in common.

The ta'th'ul and skiiful interpre'er of the policy inau gurated by the late Prince Schwarzenberg, Count Buil, on assuming the direction of the Department of the Extorier, commenced by peremptorily refusing to associate bimself with the reservations with which the Court of St. Petersburg desired to surround the recognition of the re-establishment of the French Empire. Soon afterwards the Eastern question furnished to Count Buol a favorable opportunity of entering with a decided step into the alliance with the Western Powers. Hence the profound resentment which the Emperor Nicholas testified toward him at the last interview which the Czar held at Oll. mutz with the Emperor Francis Joseph. The autograft who had hoped to remove Count Bool, left Ollmutz a dissappointed as disabused, carrying with him the con viction that the Count possessed more than ever the con fidence of his sovereign, whose policy he personified, not withstanding the opposition which this policy at first enountered amongst the military aristocracy of Austria.

The political pre-occupations which, since his entran nto the ministry, have never ceased to absorb the attention of Count Buol, have not prevented him from impart ing the most salutary and fruitful activity to the De partment of Foreign Affairs, by the conclusion of numrous international treaties, destined to draw closer and o extend the relations of Austria with foreign countries. Amongst these may be reckoned the postal convention with the Papal States, March 30, 1852; with Spain, April 0, 1853; with Swi'zerland, August 1, 1853; with Sar dinia, Sept. 28, 1853; and with Russia, May 5, 1854; the treaties relative to the transmission of telegraphic des patches with Switzerland, April 26, 1852; with the States of the Germanic Confederation, Sept. 23, 1853; with Sar dinia, Sept. 18, 1853; the treaty of commerce and of customs with Prussia, and with the German Customs Union, March 19, 1853; the treaty of commerce and navigation with Pelgium, May 2, 1854; the treaty for the extradi-

It may be seen from this what a powerful impulse the material interests formerly neglected by Austrian diplo macy received under the sagacious direction of Count Buol, whose mird, eminently practical, had long seized and appreciated the great movement which is daily de veloping itself in the life of nations, in which the influ ence of material interests is now become so decisive that before it is everywhere vanishing the system of the alliance of principles. "This truth once understood," ob serves a French writer, 'the alliance of France and Austria must necessarily be the result of the Eastern

complications. BARON DE HUBNER.

Alexander Baron de Hubner, Privy Councillor of the Austrian Empire, and second representative of his imperial Majesty at the conferences, was born in Vienns or the 26th of November, 1811. After finishing his studies at the University of that city, he remained some time in Italy before entering, in 1833, the Austrian Chancellerie to prepare for his debut in the diplomatic career, unde the auspices of the Prince de Metternich. Except merely the title, the imperial royal ministry of foreign affairs still preserves the organization and the attributes of the old Chancellerie, where M. de Hubner remained in the cabinet of the Prince until 1837

Having subsequently, during the years 1837 and 1838 been sent to the imperial embassay in Paris, whilst Coun Appeny was ambassador there, he was recalled to Vienns o take a post in the office of the Arch Chancellor, who showed him a great deal of kindness.

When, during the summer season, the Prince de Mat-

ternich repaired to spend a few months on the borders of the Rhine, in the magnificent castle of Johannisberg, he generally took with him some of his subordinates, and M de Hubner was always one of them.

When after a long suspension of diplomatic relation between Austria and Pertugal, the Court of Vienna re cognized in 1841 the throne of Queen Maria da Gloria, the Baron Marshal was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pienipotentiary of His Apostolic Majesty at Lis bon: Mr. de Hubner, acting as Secretary, was entrusted with the re-organization of the Imperial legation there.

He left Portugal in 1844 to proceed as Charge d'Affaire from his government to the ducal Courts of Anhalt; he was in the meantime intended to; act as Austrian Consu General to Leipsic. This last office is considered as one of the most important places for observation, either in a political or commercial point of view, in the whole

In the beginning of the year 1848, unmistakable evi dences of political agitation were observed along the whole pentagula of the Apennines. The diplomatic correspondence of the Archduke Renier, Vicercy of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdem, with the surrounding States ecoming daily more important, was intrusted to the su perintendence of M. de Hubner. On the breaking out o he Milanese insurrection, in March, M. de Hubner was kept as a hostage in Malan, and was only exchanged after several menths of captivity.

In the fall of the same year he returned to Vienna, but did not interfere in public affairs, which had fallen into the hands of the most stolent of the republicans. In his retirement he only kept up relations with Prince Felix de Schwarzenberg. who, after the first Italian campaign was ended and Lom bardy reconquered, hurried to Vienna to exhort the Court and those who remained true to the imperial dysasty to or pose an energetic resistance to the revolution. and to wrest power from a ministry to the last extremity temburrasament.

Af er having, on the 16th of October, put to death the venerable Court I stour, the Secretary of War, who cannot to oppose it, the revolution had bethe capital. The imperial troops, whose ranks was to be found Prime Felix di hwarzenberg, lumrificiaty entrembed themselves in the gardens of the occurationaberg palace, in order to out Count Buol was sept as Early Extraordinary and in pel with greater obstross of suggests the attack of the

barricades and the lines of the latter, in order to place imself at the disposal of Prince Schwarzenberg.

The latter had been sent for by the Emperor Ferdinand

but, in presence of an impending attack by the rebels, the Prince thought that his true place was at the head of the soldiers, whose duty it was to defend the throne and to save the monarchy. He sent, in his place, to the Emperor, M. de Hubner, who incurred the greatest danger in passing again through the positions of the enemy, in order to arrive at Schoenbrun, where the imperial family was assembled.

The Court having decided to seek a secure asy'um be hind the bulwarks of the fortress of Olimutz, M. de Hubner had the honor of accompanying the Emperor, the Empress, and the parents of the present Emperor. (then the Archiuke Francis Joseph.) his brothers, and nearly all the members of the imperial family, who, es-corted by five thousand faithful soldiers, undertook the memorable journey from Schoenbrunn to Ollmutz. Princ Felix de Schwarzenberg soon joined there the imperial family.

From the month of October, 1848, to that of March 1849, M. de Hubber remained at Olimutz near the Princ de Schwarzenberg, who, having been appointed Presiden of the Ministry and Minister of Fareiga Relations, en trusted M. de Hubner with the direction of the politica correspondence of the foreign department. M. de Habper had often, in the meantime, to girect the interio

affairs of the empire. The preclamations, the manifestoes and the deeds of hat time, as well as those connected with the struggle with the revolution, the abdications of the Emperor Fer dinand, and of his bother the Arcuduke Francis Caarles as also the act of accession of the present reigning En peror, Francis Joseph, were written by M. de Hubner he was also chosen to act as Register, so as to prove i an official manner the voluntary abditation of the Empe rer Ferdmand and the inauguration of the reign of h august pephew.

In February, 1849, M. se Hubner was intrested with a confidential mission to the Prince de Windischgraciz whom he found on the point of giving battle to the Hua garen insurgents at Kapolna, on the borders of Theise seen after, in March, 1849, he was sent on a special mis sion to Paris, where he succeeded so well that the impe rial government definitively appointed him a few month afterwards its Envoy Extraorcicary and Min ster Planing tentiary to the elect of the 2d of December. It was in that position, still occupied by M. de Hubner, that he aided powerfully in preparing and consolidating the al hance between France and Austria. As a reward for these services the Emperor Francis Joseph conferred o M. de Hibner the Grand Cross of the Order of the Icor Crown, and the Emperor of the French the playue of grand officer of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor

#### THE ENGLISH REPRESENTATIVES.

THE EARL OF CLARENDON. When Earl Grey was Premier of Great Britain, and the Marquis of Anglesey enacted the part of Vicerov of Ireland, there might have been met about Dublin a gen deman of thirty three, or thereabouts, with fair hair pale and delicate features, an elegant air, and a tall slight figure. He was dressed with particu'ar care; hi look was decidedly intellectual, and his voice was pleas irgly modulated and insinuating. His whole appearance was aristocratic, in the modern acceptation of the farm he must have known, by indications not to be mistakes that he was decidedly in favor with the centler sex; and there is room to believe that he was not altogether in sensible to their charms. Strangers, on inquiry, wer informed that this interesting individual was the hei presumptive to the Earldom of Clarendon, but mean while holding office as Commissioner of Customs, an exercising no incor siderable influence over the then Lord Lieutenant and the affairs of Ireland.

The family to which this individual belonged was ver aristocratic, without being decidedly patrician. Wha was the importance of a Villiers, before the hereditar weakness of James the First for favorites raised one of them to eminer ce, it is unnecessary to inquire. Englis peerage-mongers, indeed, with their readiness to assig ong pedigrees to all who have titles and estates, make their progenitors come in with the Conqueror. Possibly say we, though we are inclined to doubt the fect: but, a all events, it is sufficient for our present purpose to state that about the middle of last century, a younger son o an Earl of Jersey married a daughter of the house o Canel, whose mother was beiress of the Hydes; that this scien of the house of V. liers was created Earl of Claren don, that he was blessed with three sons, that the third of those married a sister of the Earl of Moriey, and that their eldest son, George William Frederick Villiers, was born in the month of May, 1800.

The ability, intelligence, industry, activity of mind and knowledge of business details evinced by Mr. Villiers, in Dublin, while a Commissioner of Customs, recomm him to the government; and when matters in Spain loos ed serious, he was sent as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Madrid. There he managed matters so well, as, while giving high satisfaction to the Ergish Ministry, to acquire much popularity among the inhabitants of the Spanish capital However, on the death of his paternal uncle in 1838, he returned to England, was decorated with the Cross of the Bath, took his seat in the House of Lords as the fourth Farl of Clarendon, and soon after made a speech on Spansh affairs, which marked him out as a man of m ordinary talent. Accordingly, when, in 1839, Lord Melbourne's Cabinet was getting "shaky," he was entrusted with the Privy Seal, and subsequently nominated Chan. cellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He continued a memb of the Ministry till the general election of 1841 placed Sir Robert Peel in power.

But in 1846, when a change had been produced in pul ic opinion, and the corn laws, to which he had been always opposed, were repealed, and a new whig Cabinet was constructed under the auspices of Lord J. Russell Lord Clarendon was appointed President of the Board of Trade, and occupied that post till, on the death of Lore Besborough, he was sent to Ireland as Lord Lieutena it He entered on his viceregal functions under most difficul circumstances, and his administration cannot be regard ed as in all respects successful. The Birch affair had, t use the mildest parase, an awkward look; and some the Lord Lieutenant's political foes even went the length of charging him with creating that rebellion which his friends gave him so much credit for putting down. When Lord Derby assumed the reins of power, there was, course, a charge in the Irish government, and the Earl Eglintoun was installed in the Castle of Dublin.

But when another charge was effected, and the Derb Cabinet had ceased to exist, and all caps were in the ar for the Earl of Aberdeen and his colleagues, Lord Clarer den consented to give the coalition the benefit of his e perience, and take the seals of the foreign departmen No higher compliment could have been paid to Lord Cla rendon's business capacity than when Lord Darby, in to course of his efforts to form a government, last spring stated that it would be of immense advantage to the country to retain the services of such a Minister, and that, could be have formed an administration capable of carrying on the Russian war with vigor, he should no have hesitated to request Lord Careedon to retain the post he had up to that time occupied with so much are dit and distinction. The noble plenspotentlary, in fac is perfectly conversant with the whole diplomacy of the last few years, and with the feelings and views of the various courts of Europe. He is, moreover, a man whose address, perception, and powers of insinuation are be

There is little danger of the atmosphere of Paris proing so tatal to Lora Carendon as the air of Vienna did to Lord John Russell, inasmuch as he has more consistency and firmress of purpose. We are borne out in this view by the language of the speech made by the noble ford, in the House of Peers, on the first night of the present se sion of Parliament. He then said:-

the House of Peers, on the first night of the present session of Fartiament. He then said:

Their lord ships would be aware that throughout the Continent Ergiand was accused of incincerity in consenting to the terms she had, and it was said that although she had consented to them, she meant, nevertheless, the continue the war, not because she had any definite object in view in doing so, but because another campaign would be productive of a more abundant harvest of military glory, which would compensate be r for the secrifices she had made. However, the charge, first, because it was widely circulated, next, because it was believed; and thirdly, because he was desirons of giving it, on the part of her Majenty's government, the most unqualified contradiction. However much he might be aware of the war spirit that animated the country, and however much it might be regretted that such wast preparations as had been made should not be turned to account, and made to redound to the inhancement of the military and naval power of Ergiane, he was convinced the disappointment would be enduted and cardially made, provinced it was repaid by a full resoure of that peace for which they were dishing. But should those conditions in the end of the accepted by instant, he believed there was measuring which the people of this country would not make to arry on the war with even grear evigen, and then they made accepted to the wear given and then they made accepted to the second to allude to these rumons, and he hoped he might aduled to it without being accused of impropriety, without he heart of the was even in the hoped he maght aduled to the without being accused of impropriety, without he has a countried in it. sight added to the window oring archied of impropriety, silhorsh there was a melling personal to himself in it. Her Wajerty had been pleased to command that the new interest on the part of this country to be carried on in last a should be conducted by tim, and however men pace by this duty fell upon him, or however incapable or ight feel himself to conduct arguintains involving

so many difficult questions and such complicated interests, he had felt it his duty to obey her Majesty's crumands, and devote the knowledge he might have gained in the office he had now the honor to hold in the service har Majesty in endeavoring to bring these negrosses successful issue. But any power he might could, he falt, be an irely extinguished if it were at he undertook a mission or was capable of to a successful issue. But any power he might presents would, he fait, he en freily extinguished if it were thought that he undertook a mission or was capable of undertaking a mission, with any other object than that of enceavoring he nestly and honorably to bring it to a satisfactory conclusion. He should enter on the duties of this mission with a desire for pease, and in the belief that the terms which formed the basis of the negotiations were capable of effecting it. He had the satisfaction of knowing, too, that the feelings of her Majesty's government in this respect were entirely thared by the Emperor of the French; and it would not, perhaps, be considered presumptuous in him to say that the honorable and straightforward conduct of that sovereign had done much to bring the efforts made towards a specific solution to their present position. The Emperor of the French asked for peace, but he would make no peace that was inconsistant with he honor and cignity of France, and, pending the negotiations, he, like her Majesty's government, was determined that the military and neval preparations should go on, not only with uninterrupted but with increased activity, so that they might be fully prepared to renew the war on the very day that it should be known for certain that the negotiations of Clarendon are residing, during the Conferences, at the Hotel Bristol, in Paris, which has

the Conferences, at the Hotel Bristol, in Paris, which ha been engaged for their accommodation. His Lordship has in his suite his private secretary, the Hon. Spene Pensonby, and Messrs. C. Spring Rice, John Bidwell, J. C. Vivian and Villiers Lister, all of the Foreign Office

LORD COWLEY. Henry Richard Baron Cowley, Ambassador of he Britannic Majesty at Paris, was born on the 17th June 1804. He was formerly Secretary of Legation at the Porte, and is understood to be well acquainted with Turkish questions. His father, who was the younger sen of the first Farl of Mornington and brother to the late Duke of Wellington, filled several important diplo matic posts. The present Baron is exceedingly popula in the political and fashionable circles of Paris, his manners being affable, and his receptions amongst the mo elegant and attractive of that gay capital. Lady Cowley is a daughter of the Baroness de Ros.

#### THE RUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVES.

COUNT ORLOFF.
Alexis Fedviovitch Count Orloff, Alde-de camp Genera General of Cavalry, Commander of the Military House hold of the Emperor and Member of the Council of the Empire, telongs to one of the most illustrious familie of Russia. He was been in the year 1785, and is conse quently now 71 years of age. Almost all the member of this race have been remarkable for their physical beauty. The first of whom we find mention was Strelitz, under Peter the Great. Of him the following anecdote is related:-

A corps of anciently ducal and afterward Czarian he recitary body guards existed a kind of recitary body A corps of anciently ducal and afterward Carian hereoitary body guards existed, a kind of pretorians, numerous and brave, commanded by some of the first ancient families, such as Snouski, Dolg-rouki, and others, Under Feter, this corps embociled the spirit of Old Russia, resisted his reforms, and revolved several times, after the suppression of one of these revolts, the infuriated Carihimself efficiented as executioner, with axe in hand. A young man approached to take his turn in laying his head on the block. The Cari, struck with his youth and farmess, pushed him aside. The undaunted boy resumed his place, saying to the Cari.—"You have hitted by father, so despatch me likewise." The contents and contempt of death charmed the executioner, who had the lat carried away unharmed. This youth ness and centempt of death charmed the executions who had the lag carried away unharmed. This your was an Orloff, ard one years afterward became an off our in the new regiments of Guards organized by Peter.

The grandsons of this hero helped to raise the great Catharine 11. to the imperial throne, which otherwise would have been occupied by Peter III., who, if no wholly so foiot, was but little removed from it.

Gregory Orleif, the paramour of Catherine, with bis brother, stirred up an insurrection among the guards, and at their head proclaimed the Empress; while Orleff, with Banjatynshi and other young men, murdered the iswful Czar. At that moment the grateful and en amored Catharine desired to share the throne with Gregory, but the opposition of the boyards prevented it The Orloffs, ambitious and aspiring, were the first t trepire Catharine, a German by birth, with national Rusian teelings and hopes. Like Potenkin, Rumanzoff, and many others afterward, they pointed continually to the destruction of Turkey as the great object of Russian po licy A'exis commanded the then newly formed Russia usdron, which in 1770, on the 5th and 6th of July headed by Elphinston, Greig and some other Englishmer burned and destroyed the Turkish fleet at Chesme, a insignificant harbor in Asia Miner, opposite the Island o Chios. At the same time Alexis f stered in Greace the celebrated association of the Heteria.

In physical attributes the present Count Orloff preents all the well known characteristics of his race. Hi strength is immense and his personal appearance impo ing. The early part of his career was steut in the army and he took part in almost all the wars which signali the commencement of our century. Wounded first a Austerlitz, he was also seven different times wounde usen the field of Borodino, and was afterwards mad aide de-camp of the Emperor Alexander I. In 1825 h was a genera', and commanded in that capacity the regiment of Horse Guards which, in December, 1826, first hurried to suppress the émeute. Count Orloff gave to kers that day of boundless courage and devotion, and from that moment dates his intimacy with the Emperor whose personal friend he was.

In 18:8 he commanded in Turkey the division of horse chasseurs. In 1829 be was no signed at Adrianople, with Marshal Diebitch and Count Frederick Pablen, the treaty of Adrianople. After the peace he remained some time at Constantinople as Ambaador. Recalled to the companionship of the Emperor he accompanied his imperial Majesty in his variou

We next find him on a mission in Holland and at Lon don, where the affairs of Belgium were arranged. Th year 1823 found him also at the head of the excedition which save! Constantinople from the victorious army Ibrahim Pasha, and he signed the treaty of Unkiar-Sk lesst. Since 1845 he has replaced Count de Benckendorf deceased, as chief of the third section of the Priva Chancellery of the Emperor, and of the gendarmerie the empire, the colonels of which, distributed over a the governments, have less a mission of police, properly so called, than a general inspection of the administra tion of the country, and also of control over the Govern ors as well as the governed. This post, full of trust, gav to Count Orloff free access at all hours of the day to the Emperor, and the right to speak to him of all and every

In the spring of 1853 he accompanied Nicholas to Oll mutz and Berlin, where the Czar settled the differences between the Courts of Russia and Austria. Finally, when the Eastern question was threatening, in the wir ter of the same year, Orloff was sent on a confidential mission to Vienna, to feel the pulse of Francis Joseph and his cabinet. There he discovered that Baron de Mey erdorff, the Russian diplomat, was wholly outwitted an kept in the dark by Count Buol-Schauen-'ein, the Baron' brother-in-law, and that the Austrian Emperor was bend ing visibly toward the Western alliance.

It has been remarked, and justly, that the two person who enjoyed the largest share of the favor of the Empere Nicholas-Count Benckendorff and Count Orloff-werprecisely the men renowned for their loyalty, their spiri of justice and moderation. These functions Count Orio! still fuifils with the Emperor Alexander II. We cannot give a better idea of the sentiments which this sovereig entertains towards him than by reproducing the concir sicu of the rescript addressed to him on the 22d of Ar gust last, on the occasion of the anniversary of his life

At his last hour, in a final and sacred interview with me, my fa her enjoined me to thank you as a friend wh had always been faithful and devoted. This is the personage chosen by the Emperor Alexan

der do represent Russia at the Peace Conferences at Paris BARON BRUNOW.

The second representative of Kursia at the Peace Con ferences is the Baron Brunow, for many years ampacia dor at London. He is a very old servant of the imperus court, more than thirty years of his life having been spent is diplomatic employments. His Excellency is a German by birth, and his connection with the Russian Court was originally formed at the period of the Congress of Arx-la Chapelle in 1818.

It is alleged of him that during the Turkish campaign of 1827, being in the chancery of the Eussian Governor the Principalities at Bucharest, he committed some official peculations, for which he was tried and condemned Fortunately for him Count Orloff was on his way to con cinde the treaty of Adrianople, and required of the Go vernor at Bucharest some one familiar with Turkish affairs and customs. Brunow hereupon was named as eminently a fit person; but the difficulty as regarded him lay in the fact that the verdict of his condemnation was already confirmed by Nicholas, who was accustomed to reject all appeals to his forbearance. Orloff, according ly, taking Brunow on his own personal responsibility found him extremely useful during the negotiations a Adrianople; and on his return to St. Petersburg recom merded him to the Emperor as the principal worker the gorious treaty. The past accordingly was white ashed; Brunew was pardoned and entered the diplo matic of vice. Of uncommon diplomatic shill, a quick and expert bus ness man, he became the director of the personal chancery of Count Nesselrode, and, moreover, his

After about ten years passed in the Foreign Office at St. Petersburg, as Conseiller, he was appointed Minister at the Court of Darmatedt; but a more extensive sphere for the exercise of his great abilities presented its the lapse of a few years. In the month of August, 1839, Beron Brunow arrived in London on a special mission relative to the contest which was then raging between the Sultan and his Egyptian subjects. His talents were fully appreciated by the able Minister at the head of affairs in the Court which had been fortunate enough to secure his services; and Lord Clanricarde, who was at the time the representative of Great Britain at St. Petersburg, writing to Lord Palmerston to announce the Emperor intention, added that Count Nesselrode had not be to say that, " unless he were himself to proceed to Londen, it would not be possible for the Emperor to sen thither any person more thoroughly acquainted with the foreign affairs and policy of Russia."

After fulfilling the duties of his mission in a ma most satisfactory to the court which he represented, Parca Brunow was despatched to Stuttgardt, as the imperial representative at the Court of Wurtemberg; but in the course of a few weeks it was found expedient t establish him permanently as Russian Am London, where, for more than four een years, he discharged, in a manner worthy of the highest praise, th duties of his high position. Five different administra tions guided during that period the councils of England The statesmen of every party, while they resp Baron Brunow as a faithful and able servant of his sovereign, also felt it a pleasure and an honor to enjoy his friendship. With the late Duke of Weilington his Exce lency was for many years on terms of close intimacy, and he was a guest at Walmer only ten days before his

His residence in England is intimately connected wit the history of European diplomacy. In 1840 and 1841, Earon Brunow signed with Viscount Palmerston treaties relative to the affairs of the Fast; in the following year h signed, with the Farl of Aberdeen, a treaty for the sup-pression of the African slave trade; and in 1852 he signed, with Lord Malmesbury, a treaty of succession to the crown of Denmark; and in the same year a treaty of suc cession to the crown of Greece.

Perhaps the highest compliment ever paid to a diplomatist was that offered to Baron Brunow by the late S Robert Peel, in a speech delivered after a dinner given by the Russian Company on the 2d of March, 1844. Allucing to the pacific relations which at the time ex isted between the two countries, the Erglish statesma anoke in the tollowing terms of high encomium:-

isted between the two countries, the Erglish statesman spoke in the tollowing terms of high encomium:—
This friendly feeling in favor of amicable relations between Great Britain and Russia stands, too, I trust, on a footing teo well scented to be dependent; upon any accidental circumstance, or upon the personal character of any man intrusted with high office or au hority. But this I must add, that so far as the evertim of any one man, or the agency of any single individual, can contribute to the premotion of this good understanding the two countries are under the deepest obligations to that distinguished nobleman who is present here this day as the representative of the Russian empire at the Court of Great Britain. There may have been diplomatics occupying higher diplomatic station, but there never was a man extrusted with the confidence of the crown who discharged the duties connected with his office in a more knownie or the country of the promotion of the interests of his own country, or more unwilling to make any compromise of its honor, or of anything that could qualify his obligations to watch over the interests of which he is the representative; but, rising above all the petty arts of interior, and by the suavity and simplicity of his own country, has secured the personal good will and esteem of all those with whom it has been his lot to act.

The Beruses Brunow is a lady of great personal attractions and devige her residence in Lordon. The Barcuess Brunow is a lady of great personal a

tractions, and during her residence in London, Ashbur ton House was distinguished by its elegant hospitalitie and the charm of the society that was always to foun there. The departure of the Baron and his beautiful wife from London on his withdrawal by his court, caused a feeing of very general regret in English fashionabl

THE SARDINIAN REPRESENTATIVE. COUNT CAMILLE BENSO DE CAVOUR.

If it were always a political truth that the occasion brings forth the man, the anxieties of many States on th sufject of their future might be dispelled. Unfortunately it has happened, and to no State more frequently tha Piedmont, that the genius for war or for states

has been found wanting in rulers exactly at the critic moment. The exemies of kingship will proclaim that this is an evil inevitably resulting from absolutism, and that it may be averted by a resourse to the constitutional sys tem of government, under which the best man is sure to distinguish himself. Yet, if the combatants on either ide were driven to support their arguments by instance the champion of constitutionalism would be forced to confess that, as a general rule, monarchs have not lacked the energy and the talent demanded at great crises, however much chance may have influenced that result. While the career of the Emperor Napoleon III. might be cited as an example on the opposite side, no stronger argument in tavor of free government could be urged than that afford ed by the life and actions of Count Camille de Cavour, a contrasted with those of the predecessor of the present sovereign of Fiedmont.

to him is mainly owing the extraordinary success of the constitutional or representative form of government in Piedmont, with a population who were believed to be un fitted by temperament for the exercise of such fund and who certainly, during the earlier years of their l'as liamentary system, did their utmost to fulfil the pro physics of their exemies. For, if Count Cavour, as a Mir ister, is not exactly the man whom a cautious people like the Engilsh would place at the head of affairs, more especially of the finances, he is of a temper of mind exactly that which was required in the comparative infancy of the Piccimontere Farliament, when boldness, firmness energy and tact were absolutely required, in order to control the State, yet would have only provoked opposi tion, if not known to be allied with a strong sympathy for the wants, the wishes, and even the foibles of the

people.

Count Camille de Cavour assisted at the very birth the Fiedmentere Parliamentary system. The late King Carlo Alberto had resolved-seeing the tendency of the times—to bestow on his subjects a constitutional form of government, rather than find himsel ungraciously forced to make such a consession Still it was but the resolve, not the execu-tior-for which, indeed, a more astute and cula get mind than that of Carlo Alberto might have been puzzled to find a safe form. At this moment he received, among other requests of the same kind, a deputation from ce tain citizens of Turin, praying for the grant of a constitution. The deputation presented itself to the Count Avet. Minister of Grace and Justice; and, the Kiog having demanded to know the names of those of whom it was composed, it appeared that they were Brofferio, (with whos name the public are so familiar in the debates of the Piedmontese Parliament), Count Santa Rosa, (afterwards Minister). Col. Durando, (now General and Minister War and Marine), and the Count Camille de Cavour. It is said that when the King heard this last name men tioned he at once saw that the matter was serious and worthy of attention. The consequence of this was that the King finally resolved to perfect his idea. He called around him the most able men on the constitutional side and in the end there came forth what was called the 'Statuto"-a term equivalent to the French "Chartre"which, however, was but a crude and imperfect work little more than a copy of the French charter of 1830. which, at the very epoch of the appearance of its Sarditian prototype, was about to be trampled under f.o. by the republicans of February, 1848.

And why did the late King of Sardinia thus pay respect to the name of Count Camille de Cavour? In first pace, there was the fortunate ac ident that he lived in the royal memory. Of an ancient and wealthy family of Piedmont, and connected with the most noble houses of that country, the young Cayour had been appointed, while yet a mere youth, a page at the King' Court. Here the causticity of his wit and the indepen dence of his character soon distinguished him, though in a manner not to render him a favorite of courtiers. He left the Court for the military scademy, where he obtained the rank of Lieutenant of Engineers. But, although of a high and wealthy family, he was but a cade! and in Piedmont military promotion was at that date almost the sole privilege of the more favored children of birth and fortune. Nor had he made friends at the Court. The result was, that he gave up the military career; and leaving his country, he resided at Geneva for some time and afterwards in England. Those who have followed his subsequent career will not be surprised at its events. when they consider in what atmosphere the youth and

In 1847, at the period of the recognition of the Count's rame by the King, he had al eady made himself a pelitical notability in Piedmont, by becoming editor of the Risorgimente, a journal of daring liberal tendencies, yet pervaded by the atlatecratic spirit as reng out the tons of its arricles. Its doctrine in some sort to concled that of whigism at the fifty or sixty years ago, when Dukes.

here to earldoms, and leaders of opposition, propose ar Parliament a measure falling but very little short what is now termed the People's Charter. It must be understood that Count Cavour, in his journal, pande ed to the mob; on the contrary, his notions were thoroughly aristocratic that he could not, if he would have taken the laws of his mind from others. Rel tively only to the then existing state of things ont must the "Liberalism" of this publication ar of its editor be regarded.

Carlo Alberto then exhibited more perspicuity the some subsequent passages of his career would imply to winterea of, when he at once saw the importance of the existence of, when he at once saw the importance of name of Count Cavour as a member of the deputation twhich we have referred. It is worth white to follow the fate of its other members. The Count de Santa Ros afterwards became, under Victor Emmanuel, Ministe of Agriculture and Commerce. He was about to die the very height of the dispute between Sardinia and th Papal See, and the priests refused to administer the sacra ment unless he would retract his complicity, as Minister in one of the measures of the Cabinet, designed to re press priestly rapacity and Papal tyranny. The pries' beld out, and the Minister died unabsolved, declaring i his dying moments that to have done his duty to hi country consoled him for the loss of what, as a sincer Catholic, he so highly prized. Colonel Durando, after taking part in the wars and rising in the army, became as we have said, the Minister of War and Marine -a wo thy successor to De la Marmora as head of the army Cavour was appointed Prime Minister and Minister Finance. Count Cavour took no part, as Minister, in the first or

ganization of the new constitution, but held a distir guished position in the Senate. His attitude, like h character, somewhat resembled that of Earl Grey, th first Reform Minister of England. A rather haughty in dependence was mistaken by the multitude for hostilit to popular claims; but his unquestionable talent cor manded respect even from those who dreaded his arists cratic spirit. So lorg as D'Azeglio was the Minister of Victor Emmanuel, Count Cavour confined himself to temperate opposition in public, while counselling th King in private. The affair of Santa Rosa, to which w have a ready referred, furnished him with an excuse enlist the popular sympathies. This he did by attackin the priests in the Risorgimento, greatly to the delight of the radicals, who from this time forth ceased to regar him as a mere aristocrat; but tolerated his pride for th sake of his suppored principles. The persecution of th dying minister by the Archbishop Franzini and a subor dinate o curred in August, 1850. In October of the samyear Count Cavour was called upon to take office unde that constitution which he had been so instruments in bringing into the world. He succeeded Coun Pierre Deressi de Santa Rosa as Minister of Agri culture and Commerce. His ability was at once recognized both by his collesgues and the public, and he took a lead alike in the Ministry and in the Chamber. Uniting with the popular sympathies the discipline of the aristo crat, he speedily took a porition of command, although his influence did not yet place him in the highest rank as a minister. From October, 1850, to May, 1852, when for a moment, the King wavered in his struggle with th Papal See, Count Cayour continued the life of the Minis try. After the latter spoch he endeavered, though un successfully, himself to form a government, by a species of "coalition," composed of the more moderate men of his own and other parties. He failed; but in the follow ing year he was more successful, and ever since h been Prime Minister. During the interval between his first appointment, on the death of Santa Rosa, and his accession to the Premiership, he has successively filled the offices of Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Commerce, Minister of Finance, Minister for Foreign At fairs, and President of the Council. His present post is that of President of the Council, with the functions of Prime Minister, to which he adds these of Minister o

The reculiar merit of Count Cavour is that he thoroughly practical, with, at the same time, an indomitable energy and self-reliance. If he entertains some opinions in advance of the 1 nmediate wants of the nation he measures he introduces to enforce them are so wel conceived, and are carried out with so determined a will that they almost create in the public a capacity to profit by them. Throughout the long strugg e of the King with the Pope, it is Count Cavour who has sustained hi royal master in his resolves, and who has rallied round im his people. Gallenga, in his "History of Piedmont, speaks of him as the "massy-headed, nundred-handed sleepless financier, whose to icy is such as might be expected from a coalition (connulso, they call it,) of al but the very extreme parties." The same writer, after acverting to the partial unpopularity of his free trade

scheme, adds:—
When the Minister comes, in his bustling way, to the House of Deputies, and, rubbing his hands with glee, aunounces that the people of Genoa and Sardima, however they may grumble, yet actually pay their taxes, we can easily understand his feelings of exuitation, springing from a conviction that he has lain on the country no burden which a corresponding increase of public welfare has lot enabled it to bear.

In a word, Count Cavour appears to be exactly the man required by Fledmont in its present condition—sble to conciliate the people, yet holding firmly the reias of power; strong in will, yet politic and conclustory in acuon; deeply imbued with those ideas of progress which on the efficacy of special political dogmas. He has invigorated the whole administrative system of his country, while launching her in new ways of commerce and finance: and it is due to him to say that all his plans are distinguished by foresight and grandeur. He owes his success to his mind alone, for he is not one of the most attractive of orators; but he is a master of wit and logic, which serve him better than the mere arts of ornam

delivery.

It was by the carnest advice of Count Cavour that Victor Emanuel joined the Western alliance. That bold step has given Sardinia a position amongst the European nations to which her territorial importance does not otherwise entitle her, and has procured her the honor of being represented at the Paris Conferences.

The Plenipotentiary fitly chosen by Victor Enmanuel is the man whose political talents and sagacity have raised Sardinia to the rank that she now occupies.

## THE TURKISH REPRESENTATIVES.

AALI PASHA.

This distinguished diplomatist, who occupies the post of Sacri-azam, Grand Vizier, and President of the Privy Council of his Majesty the Sultan, succeeded Reschid Pasha in those posts in August, 1855. He is a man of considerable acquirements, speaks several of the modern languages fluently, and is thoroughly versed in European notities. He is about seventy years of age.

The second representative of Turkey at the conference is Mehemid Djemil Bey, Ambassador at Paris. This ofplomatist received the principal part of his education in rance, and is said to be a man of great talent.

MEHEMED DJEMIL BEY.

It is not improbable that Prussia will also be represented at the Peace Conferences. England objects to her admission, but as her signature to a general pacification will be necessary, it is not unlikely that after a little hesitation on the part of the Western Powers, as a sort of punishment to Prussia, she will be admitted to sit round the magnificent table that Louis Napoleon has had made for this Congress of Nations.

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## LEGAL NOTICES.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN CHANCERY.—ROLFE vs. JONES.—AS TO THOMAS.
EVANS, formerly of Hoxion, London, sallor, eldest son of
John and Siary Ecans, of that piace, and who, it is supposed,
salled from London for Boston, Massachusetts, U.S., about
twenty three years are. Whereas, pursuant to a decree of his
Hiener the Master of the Rolls, an inquiry is being prosecuted
as to who are the next of kis of Rachel Morgan, ast of Party
Goytte, in the county of Monmouth, Engand, spinster, deceased, who died on the second od yor September, 1854, and it
is alleged that the children of the said John and Mary Evans are
come of such cast of kis. Notice is hereby given, that if the
said Thomas is ann was alive on or after the said second day of
September, 1854, he or his personal representatives should
forthwith give rotice of his claim to Mesers, Harting, No 24
Lincoin, it is a first such as a such as a second of the plaintiff in
the said cause. And any person who will furnish the said
Meyers. Harting satisfactory evicence as to the said homas
sevins present residence, or death, will receive a reward of
five pounds. Lincoin this Schinday of Novem per, 1855.

24 Lincoin's Inn Fielos, London, Praintiff's Solicitors.

## SEGARS.

CEGARS.—CASH PURCHASERS OF SEGARS CAN PRODuce of the pattern from a scock of over a million segars; imported wavers, domestic and German; opers, segars as low as 28; German a forms as low as 23 (a). S. B.—Cash advances made on to votons of secars; in bond or otherwise.

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